

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The figure of Sukarno is legendary. This person is known as the proclinator and one of the great leaders in Indonesia. Sukarno is the first President of Indonesia. He was in the post in 1945 – 1966 and known as the Indonesian leading nationalist politician. His name still becomes the first one in the context of Indonesia's struggle to get its freedom. Although the era has changed, Indonesian people still love him and the Sukarno loyalties still adore and acknowledge him as a great person.

The love of Sukarno to Indonesia was clearly depicted on Sukarno's speeches and writing. One of his speeches that depicted nationalism is the speech of Pancasila on 1 July 1945 (Dito, 2008). Pancasila is the foundation principle of Republic of Indonesia and it was legalized by *Panitia Persiapan Kemerdekaan (PPKI)* on March 1, 1945. Pancasila speech was aimed to prepare for Indonesian independence. It was an important speech to unite the Indonesian people. In this speech, Sukarno delivered an important message to the committee urging the adoption of the Panca Sila (Five Principles) as the ideological basis of the new state: nationalism, internationalism or humanity, democracy, social justice, and monotheism. Sukarno expected Indonesia to unite because this was the only way to reach victory against its enemy. Therefore, the diversity of ideology and

thought should unite through the similarity that existed at that time. In short, Sukarno asked the Nationalists, Islamists, and Marxists to unite.

Speech is a spoken discourse. It is used in such a situation is primarily “message oriented”. It is important that the recipient gets the informative detail correct. Therefore, speech is largely for establishment and maintenance of human relationships (primarily interactional use) in our daily life. However, speech develops in time in that the speaker says with speed that is suitable for him, even if it may not be appropriate for the listener and though a request for repetition is possible, it is difficult to imagine a conversation in which every sentence is to be rephrased. Moreover, talking might be spontaneous which results in mistakes, repetition, sometimes less coherent sentences where even grunts, stutters or pauses might be meaningful. The speaker usually knows the listener, or listeners, or he is at least aware of the fact that he is being listened to, which enables him to adjust the register.

The thesis takes the theory of Discourse Analysis to analyse the textual data taken from Pancasila speech given by Sukarno. Discourse is a form of language that is used by people to deliver ideas or beliefs with other people. The ways people communicate to each other are varied as in an encounter with friends, phone call, an interaction between lecturer and students, or even in writing letter. Therefore, the language form that is used by people to communicate is not limited to spoken, but also includes written by people as part of an event or action. For this reason discourse analysis is linguistics analysis of spoken or written discourse

in context that is the event that may systematically influence text and talk. (van Dijk, 1997).

In order to qualify as a text, there are seven standards of textuality that a sequence of the sentences must meet. The seven standards are cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality, intertextuality (Renkema, 1993). According to Renkema, in discourse studies, not all criteria are considered similarly important. The principal criteria that have been paid much attention for textuality are cohesion and coherence. Cohesion is part of the system of a language, which refers to relations of meaning present in a text (Halliday&Hasan, 1976: 4-5). It is the relations between propositions that are expressed explicitly. Halliday & Hasan (1976:6) point out that cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through vocabulary.

Grammatical cohesions are substitution, reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion into reiteration and collocation. Halliday & Hasan take the view that cohesive devices are the primary determinant of a text. Each of these types signals that the interpretation of the passage depends on something else, which is verbally explicit. This explicitness forms cohesion and creates a text (1976:13).

Because speech is the discourse type that might be spontaneous which results in mistakes, repetition, sometimes less coherent sentences where even grunts, stutters or pauses might be meaningful, this study takes discourse coherence to see how Sukarno used cohesive devices to maintain coherence. Coherence is the relationship of sentences or words. Coherence is the sentence

sequence that underlying an acceptable discourse, which must satisfy various conditions. Coherence relations connect sentences or propositions as wholes, and not just elements of propositions. It is the important element in discourse which is used to see how a person strategically uses the discourse for explaining facts or event. It is the relationship of words or sentences in a text. Two sentences that show different facts can be combined together so they seem coherence. The connection of sentences or words brings interpretation of linguistics messages.

Pancasila speech used in this thesis is taken from a book entitled “*Risalah Sidang Badan Penyelidik Usaha-Usaha Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia (BPUPKI) – Panitia Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia (PPKI)*”. This book contains the results of PPKI meeting in the form of speeches. One of them is about Pancasila or the ideology of Indonesia. It was published by the secretariat of Indonesian government which contains authenticable historical speeches of Sukarno that are related to the birth of Pancasila. This book was published as the reference of Indonesian citizen to know the history of Pancasila, and to learn the Pancasila values and the constitution of Indonesia.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Pancasila speech was aimed to prepare the independence of Indonesia. In this speech, Sukarno showed that he was a nationalist. He used speech which is less coherent, to shows his ideology, that is nationalism to the masses of BPUPKI member. Based on the background of the study, the writer states only one

problem. How are cohesive devices used to maintain coherence in Pancasila speech?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the objective of this study is to find how cohesive devices are used to maintain coherence in Pancasila speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide the readers with a clear picture of Sukarno in using the cohesive devices, which are grammatical cohesion, particularly conjunctions, in speech. The finding may help the orator uses grammatical cohesion accurately to produce the speech that is understandable.

The writer hopes that the result of this study may give benefit to the readers, especially to have more knowledge about the coherence of sentence or words on texts, such as speech text.

1.5 Definitions of Key Terms

Discourse Analysis : the analysis of language in use for communication

Coherence : the relationship of words or sentences in text which two different sentences can be combined together so they seem coherence or have relationship. (van Dijk, T.A.,2004)

Grammatical Cohesion: cohesive effect achieved by using reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction (Halliday&Hasan, 1976)

- Cohesive devices : kind of cohesion that constitutes a coherent text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976)
- Cohesion : part of the system of language, language, which refers to relations of meaning present in a text
- Nationalism : feeling that one's country should be politically independent (Hornby, 1995).